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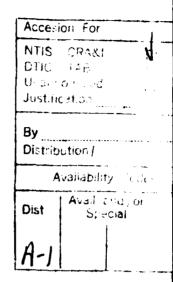
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A clutter \mathcal{C} is a collection $E(\mathcal{C})$ of subsets of a finite set $V(\mathcal{C})$ with the property that $A_1 \not\subseteq A_2$ for all $A_1, A_2 \in E(\mathcal{C})$. Let $M(\mathcal{C})$ be the 0,1 matrix with columns indexed by $V(\mathcal{C})$ whose rows are the incidence vectors of the members of $E(\mathcal{C})$.

Consider the two linear programs

$$min\{wx: x \ge 0, M(\mathcal{C})x \ge 1\} \tag{1}$$

$$\max\{y1: y \ge 0, yM(\mathcal{C}) \le w\}. \tag{2}$$

The clutter C has the Max Flow Min Cut property if (1) and (2) have integral optimum solutions x and y for all nonnegative integral vectors w. C is ideal if (1) has an integral optimum solution x for all nonnegative (integral) vectors w. C packs if (1) and (2) have integral optimum solutions x and y when w = 1.

For a clutter C, the deletion $C \setminus j$ and contraction C/j of an element $j \in V(C)$ are clutters defined as follows: $V(C \setminus j) = V(C/j) = V(C) - \{j\}$, $E(C \setminus j) = \{A \in E(C) : j \notin A\}$ and E(C/j) are the minimal members of

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 $\{A - \{j\} : A \in E(\mathcal{C})\}$. Any clutter obtained from \mathcal{C} by repeated application of the contraction and deletion operations is called a *minor* of \mathcal{C} .

We propose the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1 A clutter C has the Max Flow Min Cut property if and only if C and all its minors pack.

Remark 1 The "only if" part of the above statement is obvious since saying that a minor of C packs is equivalent to stating that (1) and (2) have integral solution vectors x and y for the objective function $w_j = 0$ for a deleted element j, $w_j = \infty$ for a contracted element j and $w_j = 1$ for the remaining elements.

Remark 2 A weakening of the "if" condition follows from Lehman's characterization of ideal clutters [2] which implies the following:

If C is not ideal, it contains a minor C' such that the linear program (1) associated with C' has a unique optimum solution x whose components are all fractional when w = 1. It follows that if C and all its minors pack, then C is ideal.

Remark 3 A special case where the conjecture holds is when \mathcal{C} is a binary clutter. Seymour [4] proved that a binary clutter has the Max Flow Min Cut property if and only if it does have a \mathcal{Q}_6 minor, where $V(\mathcal{Q}_6) = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ and $E(\mathcal{Q}_6) = \{\{1,3,5\},\{1,4,6\},\{2,3,6\},\ldots,4,5\}\}$. It is easy to check that the linear program (2) associated with \mathcal{Q}_6 has a unique optimum solution vector $y = \frac{1}{2}$ when w = 1.

Remark 4 This conjecture is the exact analog of the replication lemma used in the proof of the Fulkerson-Lovász [1] [3] pluperfect graph theorem. Let

$$\max\{wx: x \ge 0, M(\mathcal{C})x \le 1\}$$
 (3)

$$min\{y1: y \geq 0, yM(\mathcal{C}) \geq w\}. \tag{4}$$

The replication lemma shows that (3) and (4) have integral optimum solution vectors x and y for every 0,1 vector w if and only if they have integral optimum solution vectors for every (nonnegative) integral vector w.

The pluperfect graph theorem states that if (4) has an integral optimum solution y for every 0,1 vector w, then (3) and (4) have integral optimum solutions x and y for every (nonnegative) integral vector w.

Remark 5 To prove the "if" part of Conjecture 1, it is sufficient to show the following.

Conjecture 2 (Replication Conjecture) If C and all its minors pack, then the clutter C_j defined below packs. For $j \in V(C)$, let

$$V(\mathcal{C}_j) = V(\mathcal{C}) \cup \{j'\}$$

$$E(\mathcal{C}_j) = E(\mathcal{C}) \cup (\bigcup_{A \ni j} A \setminus \{j\} \cup \{j'\}).$$

Indeed, observe that the linear programs (1) and (2) have integral optimum solutions for the vector w such that $w_j = 2$ and $w_i = 1$ for $i \neq j$ if and only if the clutter C_j packs. Therefore, using the replication conjecture recursively, it follows that C has the Max Flow Min Cut property.

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